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Letter dated 17 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report on the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Mexico, in June 2010 (see annex).

The document was prepared under the responsibility of my delegation following consultations with other members of the Security Council. I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council during the presidency of Mexico (June 2010)

The Permanent Representative of Mexico, Claude Heller, held the presidency of the Security Council in June 2010 for the second and last time as a non-permanent member during the biennium 2009-2010.

During that month, the Security Council undertook an active programme of work during which Mexico helped to promote agreements while focusing on the Council's unity and credibility. Four particularly important and sensitive issues on the international agenda were addressed in June, concerning the Israeli military operation conducted in international waters against a humanitarian assistance flotilla en route to Gaza; the situation in Kyrgyzstan; the sinking of the corvette *Cheonan*; and the Islamic Republic of Iran non-proliferation issue. Although the situation in Kyrgyzstan and the case of the *Cheonan* are not matters of which the Security Council is seized, ways to ensure that they received due consideration by the Council were found.

A total of 29 meetings were held, including 13 informal meetings, 15 formal meetings and one "informal interactive dialogue". In addition, two open debates were held, on the situation of children and armed conflict, and the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Security Council adopted 24 decisions, including nine resolutions, four presidential statements and six statements to the press. The President made remarks to the press, previously authorized by the Council, on five occasions.

The Council also conducted a visit to Afghanistan from 21 to 23 June.

In addition, Council members participated in a retreat on the theme "Peacekeeping, peacemaking and peacebuilding", organized by the Government of Turkey and held in Istanbul from 24 to 26 June, although this was not an official activity of the Council.

Africa

Côte d'Ivoire

On 3 June, the Council heard a briefing by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Côte d'Ivoire and Head of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI), Choi Young-Jin. He stated that the political situation in the country remained fragile following the dissolution and subsequent reconstitution of the Independent Electoral Commission. He stressed that, currently, the two primary challenges to be addressed in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement and the supplementary agreements thereto were reunification and the holding of elections. Following the briefing, the Council held consultations of the

whole, during which Council members exchanged views on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire.

On 30 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1933 (2010), by which it extended the mandate of UNOCI until 31 December 2010.

Sudan and Chad

On 3 June, the Council held consultations of the whole, during which the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, John Holmes, briefed the Council on his visit to the Sudan and Chad during the month of May.

The Under-Secretary-General expressed serious concern about the humanitarian situation in Chad, which had not changed significantly in recent months. He also stressed that security in the eastern part of the country remained a serious concern and that humanitarian organizations would continue to work in the area after the withdrawal of the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad.

Concerning the Sudan, he expressed deep concern about the fragile humanitarian and security situation, which had been aggravated by the food crisis, attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army, inter-tribal violence and the recent clashes between rebel groups and the Government in Darfur. He underlined the need to gain access to the affected areas in Darfur so that humanitarian assistance could be delivered to the population. He condemned the attacks against the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) and stressed the need to bring the perpetrators of such attacks to justice as soon as possible.

Report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court: Sudan

On 11 June, the Council held a private debate to consider the eleventh report of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in accordance with Security Council resolution 1593 (2005) concerning the situation in Darfur.

The Prosecutor of the Court, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, described the progress over the past six months in the investigations concerning the cases against Ahmad Harun, Ali Kushayb and President Al-Bashir. He drew attention to the decision taken by Pre-Trial Chamber I on 25 May 2010, which concluded that the Sudan had failed to comply with its cooperation obligations stemming from resolution 1593 (2005) in relation to the enforcement of the arrest warrants against Ahmad Harun and Ali Kushayb. He urged the Council to take specific measures against those two individuals in order to succeed in their capture. He also told the Council that the Court had received support from the international community and alluded to the crimes committed in Darfur during the previous six months.

Sudan

On 10 June the Permanent Representative of Austria, Thomas Mayr-Harting, in his capacity as Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan, presented the 90-day report on the work of the Committee.

On 14 June, the Council held a public meeting in order to give comprehensive consideration to the situation in the Sudan. The Chair of the African Union High-

level Implementation Panel for the Sudan, Thabo Mbeki; the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Sudan, Haile Menkerios; the Joint African Union-United Nations Special Representative for Darfur, Ibrahim Gambari; and the Joint African Union-United Nations Chief Mediator for Darfur, Djibril Bassolé, participated in the meeting.

The speakers described the current situation in the Sudan including in the Darfur region and identified the main priorities that the United Nations and the international community should follow during the coming six months to help the parties fully comply with the remaining elements of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and reach a final peace agreement in Darfur.

Following the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press. He reiterated the Council's support for the work of the United Nations Mission in the Sudan, UNAMID and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. He stressed the importance of compliance with the remaining provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, including by holding the referendum in a timely manner, and of progress in negotiations on post-referendum issues. He noted the need for the United Nations to plan for its presence in the Sudan beyond the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. He also expressed the Council's serious concern at the renewed violence in Darfur, called on the parties to respect the ceasefire and urged all rebel groups to join the negotiations in Doha. Lastly, he reiterated the Council's support for the work of the Joint Chief Mediator.

Djibouti and Eritrea

On 11 June, the Council heard a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Taye-Brook Zerihoun, regarding the mediation efforts by Qatar to resolve the border dispute between Djibouti and Eritrea.

The Assistant Secretary-General summarized the principal events relating to the border conflict between the two countries since June 2008 and the position taken by the two countries in the Security Council. He noted that since the visit to Asmara in April 2010 by the delegation of the Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, Eritrea had been more open to dialogue with the international community. The Secretary-General had welcomed the signing of an agreement and stood ready to lend his good offices to the parties.

Following the meeting, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the press. On behalf of the Council he welcomed the mediation efforts by the State of Qatar and the signing of the agreement and the issuance of the implementation document by which the leaders of Djibouti and Eritrea entrusted the Emir of the State of Qatar to undertake the mediation efforts. Furthermore, he called upon both parties to engage fully and in good faith in the mediation process and refrain from the use, or the threat of use, of force.

Somalia

On 18 June, the Council held informal consultations to hear a briefing on the situation in Somalia by the outgoing Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia, Ahmedou Ould-Abdallah.

The Special Representative provided an assessment of the background to the current situation and the role to be played by the United Nations in Somalia in the

future. He referred to the trip to the region by a delegation from the sanctions Committee concerning Somalia and Eritrea, in April 2010, as an example of the kind of positive message that the Organization should convey on the subject. He stressed the need for the United Nations to be present in the country and emphasized the importance of building security institutions that would ensure stability in the region, consolidate command and control structures within the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia, and secure a political agreement that would include strategies to combat piracy and illicit drug trafficking, among other threats. On the issue of sanctions, he said the implementation of measures must continue, but that members should welcome those who were beginning to cooperate for peace by removing their names from the consolidated sanctions list.

Central African Republic

On 28 June, the Council was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Central African Republic, Sahle-Work Zewde, regarding the situation in that country and the activities of the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office there (BINUCA).

The Special Representative stressed that the peacebuilding process in the Central African Republic had reached a critical stage, at which the successful holding of elections and the completion of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration operations would determine its fate. She said that BINUCA would continue to support the Government of the Central African Republic to meet these important challenges and fully implement the other recommendations of the inclusive political dialogue. She also informed the Council that the Strategic Framework for Peacebuilding, which will guide the United Nations peacebuilding activities in the country, would be ready in September 2010.

Following the meeting, the President of the Security Council made a statement to the press. On behalf of the Council he took note of the decision of the Government on the postponement of the elections, and called upon all the national stakeholders to move forward on the preparation and conduct of the elections. He expressed the Council's concern about the slow pace of the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, called on all parties to take the necessary measures to complete that process and encouraged the international community to continue to provide support in this regard. Furthermore he condemned the activities of the Lord's Resistance Army and called for enhanced regional coordination to confront that armed group. Finally he welcomed the support provided by BINUCA in the peacebuilding process in the Central African Republic.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Haiti

On 4 June, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 1927 (2010), by which it strengthened the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), with the increase of 680 police as a temporary surge measure.

Following the adoption of the resolution, the Permanent Representative of Haiti said that one of his Government's priorities was the holding of legislative and presidential elections in November 2010 to ensure the transfer of powers in

February 2011 and that MINUSTAH could play a key role in helping the Government to prepare for this process. He added that the resolution would also enable the police to better ensure the security of the population and to deal with the challenges posed during the rainy season.

Asia

Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and other relevant letters

During consultations of the whole held on 3 June under "Other matters", the President of the Security Council reported on his meetings with the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Chun Yung-woo; the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea; and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the sinking of the Republic of Korea's navy vessel *Cheonan* on 26 March 2010.

On the basis of the letters to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea on 4 June and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 8 June, the President of the Council proposed that an informal interactive dialogue should be held, in two separate segments, with the delegations of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, respectively.

The informal interactive dialogue was held on 14 June, in two separate segments, with the delegations of the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, respectively. During the first part, the members of the Council were briefed on the outcome of the investigation conducted by the Civil-Military Joint Investigation Group, including the testimony of experts from Australia, Canada, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Following the briefing, the Council heard a statement by the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. After this meeting the President made some remarks to the press.

The President of the Council received additional letters from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea on 29 and 30 June, respectively. During the informal consultations held on 30 June, the President of the Council circulated a document describing the consultations he had carried out in connection with the sinking of the navy vessel *Cheonan*, for the information and consideration of Council members and to lay a potential foundation for a subsequent agreement.

United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia

On 14 June, the Council met to consider the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. The Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, B. Lynn Pascoe, briefed the Council on the critical situation in Kyrgyzstan.

Following the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press. On behalf of the Council, he expressed support for the efforts by the Secretary-

General and the various regional organizations, condemned the acts of violence committed in Kyrgyzstan and stressed the need to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance. He also called for calm and for a return to the rule of law and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

On 24 June, the Council received more information from the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Oscar Fernández-Taranco, who explained that, although the situation in the south of the country was improving, it remained volatile. He estimated that to date more than 250 people had died and that the actual number of deaths might surpass 2,000, that there were over 400,000 displaced persons and that a climate of mistrust and fear still prevailed, owing to the rumours of new outbreaks of violence in other parts of the country. Concerning the humanitarian situation, he said that the United Nations was facilitating and coordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance and that the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund had deployed additional staff to the field.

Afghanistan

From 21 to 24 June, the Council visited Afghanistan. The visit was conducted at an important political time, following the Peace Jirga and prior to the international conference in Kabul. During the visit, the Council members met with the President, Hamid Karzai, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the parliamentary spokesman, the Chairmen of the parliamentary committees and Cabinet members. They also spoke with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan; with Afghan institutions, such as the Independent Human Rights Commission, the Independent Electoral Commission and the Electoral Complaints Commission; and with representatives of civil society.

During the visit, the Council reiterated its support and that of the United Nations for the Government of Afghanistan and stressed the need for better coordination between civilian and military efforts to stabilize the country.

On 30 June, the Council held a debate to consider the situation in Afghanistan. A briefing on the situation was presented by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Afghanistan, Staffan de Mistura. The Permanent Representative of Afghanistan, Zahir Tanin, participated in the subsequent discussion.

The Special Representative noted the timeliness of the Security Council's visit to the country and the need for a political approach that would address the needs of the Afghan people, taking into account the reconciliation and regional dialogue and making them consistent with the military strategy. With regard to elections, he said that, while the progress made and decisions taken by the Electoral Commission were encouraging, the prevailing climate of insecurity would certainly increase the challenges of the electoral process.

The Permanent Representative of Turkey, Ertuğrul Apakan, who had led the Security Council mission to Afghanistan, reported on the visit in his national capacity. He described the primary achievements of, and the messages transmitted during, the visit and stressed the need to reach a comprehensive agreement that would cover not only military matters but also issues such as economic and social

development, security sector reform, the reconciliation strategy and the promotion of education.

Following the meeting, the President of the Council made remarks to the press. On behalf of the Council he condemned the attack of 29 June on staff of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and offered his condolences to the victim's family.

Europe

Cyprus

On 10 June, the Council held consultations on the whole to consider the situation in Cyprus. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Atul Khare, and the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Cyprus, Alexander Downer, briefed the Council on the situation.

The Special Adviser said that the two sides had resumed talks on the island on the basis of prior agreements following the election of the new Turkish Cypriot leader. He stated there had been significant convergence on the economy and European Union matters and believed that there was a possibility that the negotiations would be concluded in 2010. He said that a status report would be submitted in November 2010.

The Assistant Secretary-General said that the situation in the buffer zone remained calm and stable. He noted the need to ensure the freedom of movement of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) and reiterated that greater economic and social parity between the sides would make reunification easier.

On 15 June, the Council, by 14 votes to 1, adopted resolution 1930 (2010), by which it renewed the mandate of UNFICYP and extended it until 15 December 2010.

Middle East

The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question

On 1 June, the Council adopted a presidential statement concerning the use of force during the Israeli military operation in international waters against the convoy sailing to Gaza (S/PRST/2010/9). In the statement, the Council condemned those acts which had led to the loss of at least 10 civilians and many wounded, requested the immediate release of the ships and of the civilians held by Israel, and called for a prompt, impartial, credible and transparent investigation conforming to international standards. The Council emphasized that the situation in Gaza was not sustainable, re-emphasized the importance of the full implementation of resolutions 1850 (2008) and 1860 (2009), reiterated its grave concern at the humanitarian situation and stressed the need for a sustained and regular flow of goods and people to Gaza. The Council also re-emphasized that only a two-State solution, with an independent and viable Palestinian State living side by side in peace and security with Israel and its other neighbours, could bring peace to the region. The Council also expressed support for the proximity talks, expressed concern that the incident

took place while proximity talks were under way, and urged the parties to act with restraint, avoiding any unilateral and provocative actions, and called for all international partners to promote an atmosphere of cooperation.

On 15 June, the Council heard a briefing on the situation in the Middle East from the Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, Robert Serry. He stressed the importance of taking a different approach to Gaza in the light of the incident involving the humanitarian flotilla, which demonstrated the unsustainability of the situation in Gaza, and said that the Secretary-General had proposed the establishment of an international panel. He also said that the Quartet had been involved in the search for a solution leading to the lifting of the restrictions imposed on Gaza. He stressed the need to encourage further indirect talks leading to genuine direct negotiations and said that those conversations should be accompanied by positive steps on the ground.

Members of the Council reaffirmed their support for the "two-State solution", and stressed the importance of concrete results from talks between Israel and Palestine. They called on the parties to adhere to their obligation under the road map.

Iraq/Kuwait

On 15 June, the Council considered the issue of Kuwaiti missing persons and property. The meeting included a briefing by the High-level Coordinator, Gennady Tarasov, who said that the confidence-building period proposed by the Secretary-General in April 2009 had led to an improved climate of cooperation between the parties. He recognized, however, that there had been limited progress and recommended that the United Nations presence on the ground should be maintained. The Council adopted a statement to the press in which its members said that they appreciated the efforts of the High-level Coordinator and the progress achieved. However, they recognized that progress had been limited and expressed support for the recommendation that the financing of the High-level Coordinator's activities should be extended for a further period of six months.

Syrian Arab Republic/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

On 30 June, the Council considered the situation of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and adopted resolution 1934 (2010), by which the Force's mandate was extended for a further period of six months. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations was present and said that the ceasefire in the Israel-Syria sector had been maintained and that the UNDOF area of operation remained generally quiet. He stated that the situation in the Middle East would remain tense unless a comprehensive settlement covering all aspects of the Middle East problem could be reached. During the consultations, the Council members expressed their support for the work of UNDOF. They reiterated the importance of its presence in maintaining the ceasefire and the importance of renewed indirect contacts between the parties, towards achieving a comprehensive and just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict on all tracks based on the implementation of Security Council resolutions. Some members enquired as to the Force's capacities and suggested that the mandate be renewed on an annual basis rather than semi-annually. The Security Council adopted a presidential statement in

connection with the adoption of the resolution stressing that the situation in the Middle East remains tense (S/PRST/2010/12).

Thematic issues

International Court of Justice

On 2 June, the Council adopted resolution 1926 (2010), by which it set the date of the election to replace Judge Thomas Buergenthal on the International Court of Justice at 9 September 2010.

On 29 June, the Council, at a meeting held simultaneously with a meeting of the General Assembly, elected Xue Hanqin to fill the vacant seat on the International Court of Justice left by the resignation of Judge Shi Jiuyong.

Non-proliferation (Democratic People's Republic of Korea)

On 7 June, the Council adopted resolution 1928 (2010), by which it extended for a further year the mandate of the Panel of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009) concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Non-proliferation (Islamic Republic of Iran)

On 8 June, the Council held a private debate to discuss the issue of non-proliferation in connection with the situation in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The purpose of the meeting was to convey to the membership of the United Nations the Council members' views on the nuclear programme of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Tehran declaration and the State's obligations under Security Council resolutions, including the sanctions regime.

On 9 June, the Council adopted resolution 1929 (2010), by which it expanded the sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The resolution was adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 1 abstention. During the meeting, 14 delegations presented their explanation for the vote. The Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran also made a statement at the end of the meeting, in which he expressed his country's position on the recently adopted resolution.

On 28 June, the Permanent Representative of Japan, Yukio Takasu, Chair of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), briefed the Council on the Committee's activities. The briefing covered the work of the past 90 days and, in particular, the information received from Member States on the cases of the MV *Hansa India* and the MV *Francop* and on other cases currently under consideration by the Committee.

Children and armed conflict

On 16 June, the Council held an open debate on the situation of children in armed conflict. The meeting was chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Patricia Espinosa. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Radhika Coomaraswamy; the Deputy Executive Director for UNICEF, Hilde Johnson; the Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; and a Nepalese former child soldier, Manju Gurung,

participated in the meeting. In addition to the members of the Security Council, 42 Member States made statements.

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General said that her Office was preparing guidelines for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1882 (2009) on the ground and was developing templates for action plans. She noted the progress achieved during the reporting period, including the signing of action plans by some parties in Nepal, the Philippines and the Sudan, and stressed that it was important for the Council to take significant measures against persistent perpetrators of violations committed against children through the use of specific measures and sanctions.

Following the meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2010/10), in which the Council stressed its readiness to take specific measures against persistent perpetrators of violations committed against children and strengthened the communication between the Special Representative and relevant sanctions committees. The Council requested the Secretary-General to provide administrative and substantive support for the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict within one month and invited the Working Group to carry out a country-specific visit within a year.

Six-monthly reports of the International Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia

On 18 June, the Council considered the six-monthly reports of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda on the implementation of their completion strategies. The reports were presented by the Presidents and Prosecutors of the two Tribunals.

Both Judge Patrick Robinson, President of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and Judge Dennis Byron, President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, said that the Tribunals had commenced all of the trials pending on their dockets. Nevertheless, for several unavoidable reasons, there had been trial delays. The delays were also a result of staff shortages and a high staff turnover rate. They expressed concern at that turnover and said that the Council could take specific steps (a presidential statement) to improve that situation. Members took note with concern of the Tribunals' delays as well as their loss of experienced staff. The Council was also briefed by the Chair of the Informal Working Group on International Tribunals on the work concerning the establishment of a residual mechanism. Members welcomed the progress and called on the Working Group to resolve the remaining outstanding issues as soon as possible.

On 29 June, the Council adopted resolutions 1931 (2010) and 1932 (2010), by which it extended the terms of office of the trial judges of the two Tribunals until 31 December 2011 and the terms of office of the appeals judges until 31 December 2012. In both resolutions the Council also called on States to intensify cooperation with the Tribunals and noted the importance of retention of experienced staff.

The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security

On 29 June, the Council held an open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and

security. The Deputy Secretary-General, Asha-Rose Migiro, and the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Council, Patricia O'Brien, participated in the meeting, which was chaired by the Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico, Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo. In addition to the members of the Council, the representatives of 19 Member States made statements during the debate.

The Deputy Secretary-General emphasized the role of the International Court of Justice in the peaceful settlement of disputes and the importance of strengthening the Court's relationship with the Security Council. She welcomed the historic agreement on the definition of the crime of aggression that had been reached at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute and stressed the importance of helping the host countries of peacekeeping operations to strengthen their justice and security institutions. She said that the United Nations had strengthened its capacities in that regard and noted the establishment of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group, which was the system-wide focal point for coordination in that field.

The Legal Council described the Organization's various efforts to promote the rule of law and to disseminate information on international law. She said that the General Assembly, the Security Council and the International Court of Justice all had a responsibility to contribute to the peaceful settlement of disputes, although the fullest use of the link between those bodies had not always been made. She encouraged States that had not yet accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court to do so.

Concerning the sanctions regimes, she welcomed the adoption of Security Council resolution 1904 (2009) concerning the regime established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) and the establishment of the Office of the Ombudsperson, which reflected the Council's efforts to ensure that the listing and de-listing procedures were fair and clear.

Following the meeting, the President made a statement on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2010/11), in which the Council reaffirmed its commitment to the Charter of the United Nations and international law, and to an international order based on the rule of law; called upon States that have not yet done so to consider accepting the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and emphasized the importance of the activities of the Secretary-General in promoting mediation as an efficient mechanism in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

In the statement the Council also reaffirmed its strong opposition to impunity for serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law; noted that the fight against impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern had been strengthened through the work of the International Criminal Court; stressed the importance of the rule of law, in conflict and post-conflict situations, and the usefulness of sanctions in the maintenance of international peace and security. It also reaffirmed the Council's commitment to ensuring that those regimes were fair and clear, particularly in the case of sanctions lists, and requested the Secretary-General to provide a report within 12 months to take stock of the progress made pursuant to his report of 2004 on the rule of law and transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies (S/2004/616) and to consider further steps with regard to the promotion of the rule of law in conflict and post-conflict situations.

Other matters

Peacebuilding Commission review process

On 3 June, during consultations of the whole held under "Other matters" following the adoption of the monthly programme of work, Ambassador Claude Heller reported in his national capacity, as he had been doing since February 2010, on progress in the 2010 review of the Peacebuilding Commission that he had facilitated under the mandate of the Security Council, together with the Permanent Representatives of Ireland and South Africa, who had been designated by the President of the General Assembly in accordance with the letters dated 11 and 17 December 2009 from the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, respectively.

That work culminated on 19 July 2010 with the submission of a report to the President of the Security Council and the President of the General Assembly, which was issued as a document of the Council (S/2010/393).